

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al ) AFFIDAVIT  
- vs - ) of  
ARAKI, Sadao, et al ) ARIMA, Yoriyasu

I, ARIMA, Yoriyasu make oath and say as follows:

1. On my graduation from the Peers School, I, enrolled at the Agricultural Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, from which I graduated in 1910. I served the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry from 1911 to 1917. Then, I took up teaching and was a University lecturer till 1925. I was elected to the House of Representatives and served as member of the Diet from 1923 to 1928. I served as member of the House of Peers from 1929 to 1940. In June, 1932, I was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under the SAITO Cabinet, from which post I retired in April, 1933. From June, 1937 to January, 1939, I was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under in first KONOYE Cabinet. Later, from October, 1940 to March, 1941 I assumed the post of Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

2. Marquis KIDO and I have been old friends since our Peers School days, Later when Marquis KIDO joined the service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1915, he was

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my colleague in the Agronomic Section of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau in the Ministry. Then, the Marquis was transferred to the Imperial Household Department after which he entered political circles to join the KONOYE Cabinet first and then the HIRANUMA Cabinet. Finally, he was appointed the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. All the while I was on intimate terms with him, and in 1937 when the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed, Marquis KIDO and I joined it as Cabinet Ministers.

I am fully acquainted with Marquis KIDO's ideas and political views. I am also well acquainted with Prince KONOYE's character and political views, as he and I were also close friends since Peers School days.

3. The Shinaikai was organized by more than a dozen graduates of the Peers School at my instance in about 1917 for making studies mostly in the social, labor and agrarian questions. Marquis KIDO was one of its organizers. The social situation, then prevailing in Japan was so ominously tense that I and other like-minded people felt called upon to enlighten the people by lectures. Hence the formation of the Shinaikai. The studies in social questions led to undertaking of social welfare work. In 1921, with the assistance of Marquis KIDO, Prince KONOYE, Marquis HIROHATA and Marquis SASAKI, I founded the Shinai Middle Night School for the purpose of providing the proletarian youth with equal opportunity of education.

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When I started building the schoolhouse at an estimated cost of 130,000 yen, Marquis KIDO showed his profound understanding and sympathy with work in donating 30,000 yen toward the building fund, by disposing of some of his real estate.

The Shinaikai was revived under the name of the Juichikai (Simple Eleventh Association) in the 11th of the Taisho ERA (1922). Its meetings have since been held at the residence of Marquis KIDO through the good offices of Viscount ODA.

4. Marquis KIDO's grandfather was KIDO, Takayoshi one of the famous trio of the Meiji Restoration of 1869, and who was most progressive and a constitutionalist. In my conversation with Marquis KIDO he always espoused the cause of constitutional government in Japan. He zealously guarded liberalism and constitutionalism, and identified himself with the growth of constitutional government in this country, by his words and actions in restraining the Army's arbitrariness and despotism. On the recommendation of Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO became Chief Secretary to Count MAKINO, Nobuaki who serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1930, During his tenure of office as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I know the Marquis enjoyed Count MAKINO's implicit confidence.

5. In connection with Marquis KIDO's assumption of the portfolio of Education in the first KONOYE Cabinet, I recall KONOYE told me to the following effect and asked for my good



offices late in October, 1937:

*that purpose.  
I was able to  
persuade him  
with difficulty  
to accept my  
offer.*

"Mr. Y. SUI won't reconsider himself, insisting to resign as Minister of Education. It can't be helped. So, I wanted Mr. KIDO to join my Cabinet and approached him with the request. But Mr. KIDO stressed the necessity for restoring friendly relations with China, by settling the China Affair as soon as possible. If the Affair was allowed to go on, he told me that it would be no use joining the Cabinet. I am like minded and wracking my brains to restore peace with China without further delay. If he thought so, I asked him again to join my Cabinet and exert themselves for the ~~accept my offer.~~ As you are one of Mr. KIDO's close friends, I hope you will be in close touch with him and make endeavors for settlement of the China Affair together with him."

Following his assumption of the portfolio of Education in the first KONOYE Cabinet, Marquis KIDO spared no pains in settling the China Affair as soon as possible. For instance, he conveyed Prince KONOYE's desire to settle the China Affair to War Minister SUGIYAMA.

6. The question of peace with China through the intermediary of German Ambassador Trautman came up for discussion at the Cabinet meeting of December 17, 1937. I and Education Minister KIDO had been giving serious thought to a termination of the China Affair, in pursuance of Prime Minister KONOYE's wishes, and we had discussed the matter.

I recall that at that Cabinet meeting KIDO asked General SUGIYAMA, War Minister:

"It will be really fortunate, if the China Affair can be settled with the terms, just discussed at this meeting. I desire the negotiation to be brought to an

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amicable conclusion by all means. As it is a bi-lateral negotiation, however, I think it may become necessary for Japan to make a further concession according to China's counter-proposals. Is the Army prepared for such a contingency?"

To which War Minister SUGIYAMA replied:

"No, this is a minimum demand. Should China refuse to accept it, therefore, there would be no course left to the Japanese Army but to take military action against China."

I recall that I was surprised at the War Minister's reply.

7. The Government regarded the peace negotiation with China through the intermediary of German Ambassador Trautman as hopeless and decided upon a new policy at the Cabinet meeting of January 14, 1938. The new policy embodied the formula, submitted by Foreign Minister HIROTA, We, That is, the other Cabinet members, supported the formula, fully trusting the explanation of Foreign Minister HIROTA, the authority on diplomatic affairs in this country, that it was a shortcut for settlement of the China Affair.

KIDO expressed no opinion at this meeting on this matter. The War Minister said very little, and my recollection is that he favored attempts to make peace with the new government.

I never heard that General TADA, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Army, submitted any proposal to the Government in connection with Japan's policy toward China, nor was any report of his made at the Cabinet meeting on such a matter, nor did he appear

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personally at the Cabinet meeting.

8. I heard nothing about any atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the City of Nanking at that time, nor did I hear anything thereabout in Cabinet circles. Still less did I hear any report submitted to the Cabinet Council on such matter.

9. The Cabinet reconstruction of May, 1938 failed to bring about the anticipated settlement of the China Affair. Not only that, various difficulties cropped up in the political field in the latter half of 1938, with the result that a Cabinet change was persistently rumored due to the fact that every <sup>once</sup> ~~one~~ in a <sup>while</sup> ~~little~~ KONOYE wanted to resign. I had conversations with both KIDO and KONOYE during this period and I heard from both of them of KIDO's efforts to keep KONOYE from resigning and advice to him to work harder to settle the China Affair.

10. An attempt at forming a new political party was made twice under the first KONOYE Cabinet which existed from 1937 to January, 1939.

The first attempt was made in February, 1938 and the second, about October, the same year. But both failed, due to Prince KONOYE's change of mind. Being Prime Minister as he was of a "non-party" Cabinet, which he was fully aware was quite impotent to the Army, due to its lack of a backing of a political party, Prince KONOYE consulted Marquis KIDO and me about the matter in

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efforts to set up an organization which would win popular support. But the project was dropped as the result of a joint request, made by the Army and bureaucrats with Home Minister Admiral SOYETSUGU, Nobumasa in the center, for organizing the envisioned political party along Fascist lines. KONOYE, KIDO and I opposed such an idea.

11. On May 26, 1940 when Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and I met together, Prince KONOYE revealed that it was rumored that the YONAI Cabinet might resign and that he might be asked to possibly form a second KONOYE Cabinet. Thereupon, pointing out that the first KONOYE Cabinet was forced to resign en bloc by the Army's arbitrariness and despoticism, Marquis KIDO and I urged upon Prince KONOYE the vital necessity for basing the second KONOYE Cabinet on a powerful political party. Prince KONOYE approved of the suggestion, as the result of which an exchange of notes took place among the three of us with regard to the formation of a new political party. Marquis KIDO however, assumed the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal before long and washed his hands of the matter in deference of the very nature of his official duty.

12. The Taisei Yokusan Kai or Imperial Rule Assistance Association was formed under the second KONOYE Cabinet in October, 1940, but Marquis KIDO and I, who learned of it just before its formation were not connected at all with the form-



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ulation of the plan for its organization. Neither Marquis KIDO nor I had any knowledge of whose plan Prince KONOYE had adopted in setting up the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or what his original conception was.

It was not in accordance with our ideas as expressed. On May 26, 1940, nor was it the outgrowth of that conversation.

13. Prince KONOYE sought the Marquis realistic counsel to fulfill his own vision on numerous occasions. I recall that Marquis KIDO often told me that it was very trouble-some to "chaperon" Prince KONOYE, because he was an idealist.

On this 30 day of Jan., 1947

At SEKINE-CHO 71, Suginami

DEPONENT ARIMA, Yoriyasu (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.



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Exhibit # \_\_\_\_\_

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒不貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 有 馬 顯 等

自分機我國ニ付ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上  
次ノ如ク供述致シマス

私、有馬頼寧ハ官督ノ上左ノ通り陳述シマス。

一、私ハ學習院ヲ卒業シマシテヨリ明治四十三年（一九一〇年）東京帝

國大學農科大學ヲ卒業シ、明治四十四年（一九一一年）ヨリ大正六年

（一九一七年）迄農商務省ニ勤務致シマシタ。次デ私ハ大正十二年（一

一九二三年）迄大學ノ講師ヲナシ、大正十二年（一九二三年）ヨリ昭

和三年（一九二八年）迄衆議院議員ニナリマシタ。

昭和四年（一九二九年）ヨリ昭和十五年（一九四〇年）迄私ハ貴族院

議員デアリマシタガ、其ノ間私ハ昭和七年（一九三二年）六月附屬内

閣ノ下デ農林省農務次官トナリ、昭和八年（一九三三年）四月迄官、1

次イデ昭和十二年（一九三七年）六月ヨリ昭和十四年（一九三九年）

一月迄第一次近衛内閣ノ下デ農林大臣ヲ就シマシタ。

其ノ後昭和十五年（一九四〇年）十月ヨリ昭和十六年（一九四一年）

三月迄大政翼賛會ノ事務總長ニモ就任致シマシタ。

二、私ハ不戸侯トハ學習院時代カラノ友人デアリマシテ、其人不戸侯ガ

一九一五年（大正四年）農商務省ニ入ラレタトキモ農務局長職ノ同

僚デアリマシタ。侯ハ次イデ農務省ニ入り、又以テ農務省ニ入り、

平沼内閣ニ入り、其ノ内大臣ニナリマシタガ、其後如シク交際シ

殊ニ第一次近衛内閣一九三二年（昭和十二年）ニ於テハ其ニ關係デア

リマシタ。

同侯ノ思想、政見ニ關シテハ良ク承知シテ居リマスガ、近衛公トモ學  
習院時代カラノ學友デアリマスノデ、同公ノ人物、政見等モ良ク知ツ  
テ居リマス。

三、一九一七年（大正六年）頃私が主唱シテ學習院山内者十數名ト信愛  
會ナルモノヲ組織シ、主トシテ社會問題、労働問題、農村問題ヲ研究  
シマシタ。不戸侯ハ創立者ノ一人デシタ。

ソレハ當時ノ日本ノ社會情勢ガ極メテ險惡デアツタノデ、我々トシテ  
人々ヲ誘引ニヨリ教化スル必要ヲ痛感シタカラデアリマス。社會問題  
研究ノ結果ハ具體的事業ノ遂行迄發展シ、私ハ一九二一年（大正十年）  
信愛中等學校ナルモノヲ創設シ、無産青年ノ爲ニ教育ノ機會均等ヲ  
企テ、不戸侯、近衛公、廣幡侯、佐々木侯ノ諸君ノ助力ヲ得マシタ。  
就中私が上貢十三萬圓ヲ投ジテ校舍ヲ建設セムトシマシタトキ、不戸  
侯ハ此ノ仕等ニ深い埋ト同情ヲ持ツテ居タコトヲ示シテ、所有ノ名  
地ヲ讓分シテ三萬圓ヲ寄附セラレマシタ。信愛會ハ一九二二年（大正  
十一年）ヨリ新二十一年間ナル名稱ノモトニ復活シ、織田子爵ノ爵威デ  
毎岡木戸家デ開クコトニヨツテ今日迄繼續サレマシタ。

四、木戸侯ノ祖父ハ一八六九年ノ明治維新ノ三傑ノ中最モ進歩的、

最モ立憲的デアッタ木戸孝允デアリマシタ。私ハ木戸侯トノ會話  
ニヨリ、侯ガ常ニ日本ノ立憲政治ノ確立ヲ支持シテ居タコトヲ知  
ツテ居リマス。

木戸侯ハ自由主義、立憲主義ヲ堅持サレ、又健全ナル立憲政治ノ  
發達ニ努力サレ、更ニ侯ノ話ト行動ニヨリ見ルモ、軍部ノ專横ヲ  
抑制シヨウトサレテ居マシタ。侯ガ近衛公ノ推視ニ依リ一九三〇  
年（昭和五年）牧野伯ノ下ニ内大臣秘書官長ヲ務メラレ、伯ノ厚  
キ信任ヲ得ラレタコトヲ私ハ知ツテ居リマス。

五、木戸侯ガ第一次近衛内閣ノ文部大臣トナラレマシタコトニツイ  
テ其ノ當時、即チ一九三七年（昭和十二年）十月下旬頃近衛公ガ  
ラ左ノ様ナ話ガアリ、盡力ヲ頼マレタコトヲ記憶シテ居マス。

「安井君ガドウシテモ辭メタイト云ツテキカナイノデ仕方ガナイ  
カラ木戸君ニ入ツテ貰ハフト思ツテ同君ニ話シタ處ガ、同君ハ此  
ノ事變ハ是非早く收拾シテ、日支ノ親善ヲ圖ラナケレバイケナイ  
ト頻リト云ハレ、此ノ際事變ヲ續ケル様デハ入閣シテモ仕様ガナ  
イト云ハレルノデ、固ヨリ侯モ同ジ考ヘナノデ一日モ早く和平ヲ  
持ツテ來タシト苦心シテ居ルノダカラ、ソウ云フ考ヘナラ入閣シ  
テ閣内デ大ニ盡力シテ呉レト話シテ漸ク承諾ヲ得タ。若ハ木戸君  
トハ親友デモアルノダカラ木戸君ト充分連絡ヲトツテ事變收拾ニ



努力シテ貰ヒタイ。」云々

木戸侯ハ入閣後ハ杉山陸相ニ近衛公ノ支那事變終結ノ意ヲ傳ヘテ  
斡旋スル等事變ノ收拾ニ苦心シテ居ラレマシタ。

六、昭和十二年（一九三七年）十二月十七日ノ閣議ニ於テ駐支獨乙公使トラウトマン氏ノ仲介ニ依ル支那トノ和平交渉ニ關スル問題ガ議題トナリマシタ。私ハ木戸文相ト共ニ近衛首相ノ意ヲ受ケテ支那事變ノ終結ニ苦心シテ居マシタ。ソシテ吾々ハ此ノ事ニツキ  
論議致シマシタ。

木戸文相ハ杉山陸相ニ對シテ今議趣トナツタ條件デ、支那事變ヲ終結シ得レバ誠ニ仕合セデアル。是非共成立ヲ希望スルノデアアルガ、交渉デアアル以上支那側ノ對案ニ依ツテハ更に譲歩スル必要モアルト思フガ、陸軍ニハ其ノ用意ハアルノカト質問サレマシタ處杉山陸相ハ否之ハ最低限度ノ案デアアルカラ、支那側ガ之ヲ容レナイトキハ斷乎トシテ討ツ外ハナイトノ答辯ガアツタノヲ記憶シテ居マス。自分ハ意外ノ感ニ打タレタノデアリマス。

七、トラウトマン駐支獨乙公使ノ仲介ニヨル日支和平ノ交渉ハ見込ナシトシテ、新ナル方針ハ、昭和十三年（一九三九年）一月十四日ノ閣議デ決定サレタノデアリマス。之ハ廣田外務大臣ノ提案サレタ方策ガ決定セラレタモノデアリマシテ、吾々即チ他ノ關係ハ國民政府トノ和平交渉が見込ガナイトスレバ、當時トシテハ之ガ

支那事變ヲ解決スル捷徑デアルト云フ、外交ノ權威者デアル廣田  
外相ノ説明ヲ信賴シテ之ニ賛成シタノデアリマス。  
木戸侯ハ此閣議デハ何ノ發言モサレマセンデシタ。杉山陸相ハ極  
ク僅カ發言サレマシタ。私ノ記憶ニヨレバ陸相ハ新政權トノ和平  
ヲ望ンデ居ラレタ様デス。  
多田參謀次長ガ對支方針ニ關シテ政府ニ何カ申入レタト云フコト  
ハ私ハ聞イタコトモアリマセンシ、閣議ノ席上ニ於テモ何ノ報告  
モアリマセンデシタ。彼ガ閣議ニ出席シタコトモアリマセン。  
八、南京ニ於ケル殘虐事件ニ就テハ、私ハ當時少シモ聞イタコトハ  
アリマセンシ、内閣ニ於テモ之ニ關スル話ヲ聞イタコトハアリマ  
セン。況ンヤ閣議ニ於テ此ノ事件ノ報告ヲ聞イタコト等ハアリマ  
セン。

九、一九三八年（昭和十三年）五月末ノ内閣改造ニ豫期ノ如ク事變

ノ終結ヲ齎サズ、一九三八年（昭和十三年）下半期ニ至リマシテハ内政的ニ種々ノ困難ガ起リ、周知ノ如ク近衛公ガ辭職ヲ望マレタ事實ヨリシテ政變説ガ屢々起リマシタ。私ハ此ノ間ニ處シテ屢々近衛公、木戸侯ト會話ヲ交ハ兩者カラ木戸侯ガ近衛公ノ辭意ヲ留ラセ、事變終結ニ一層努力セシムル様注意シテ居ラレタコトヲ私ハ聞イテ居リマス。

十、一九三七年（昭和十二年）カラ一九三九年（昭和十四年）ノ一月ニ亘ル第一次近衛内閣ノ間ニ新黨ノ企圖サレタコトガ二回アリマス。

最初ハ一九三八年（昭和十三年）二月、第二回ハ一九三九年（昭和十三年）十月頃デアリマス。併シ何レモ近衛公ノ機意ニ依ツテ實現シマセンデシタ。

此ノ新黨計畫ハ近衛公ガ政黨ニ足場ヲ持タヌ中間的内閣ノ首相ノ軍部ニ對スル無力ヲ體驗シテ、木戸侯ヤ私共ニ相談セラレ、國民ノ輿論ノ後援ヲ得ル組織ヲ作ラントシタノデアリマスガ、當時内務大臣デアツタ末次信正氏ヲ中心トシテ軍部、官僚ガ「ファツシヨ」化ヲ企圖シタ爲近衛公、木戸侯ノ期待ニ反スルコト、ナツタ爲中止サレタノデアリマス。近衛公、木戸侯ト私ハ此ノ様ナ考ヘ

コハ反對デアリマシタ。

十一、一九四〇年（昭和十五年）五月二十六日近衛公、木戸侯ト私ノ三人ガ會合シタ席上、近衛公ガ米内々閣ガ總辭職ヲスルヤモ知レズトノ噂ガアリ、近ク第二次近衛内閣ヲ組織スルコト、ナルヤモ知レズト話サレマシタ。其時私ト木戸侯ハ近衛公ガ第一次近衛内閣ノ時軍部ノ專横ニ惱サレテ遂ニ桂冠ノ止ムナキニ至ツタコトヲ指摘シ、強力ナル政黨ヲ基礎トスルノ必要アルコトヲ説キマシタ。

近衛公モ之ニ贊意ヲ表サレ、三人ノ間ニ新黨組織ノ覺書ヲ交換シタノデアリマスガ、木戸侯ハ間モナク内大臣ニ就任サレマシタノア、職務ノ性質上其後ハ此問題ニハ全然關與サレナクナリマシタ。十二、一九四〇年（昭和十五年）十月大政翼賛會ナルモノガ第二次近衛内閣ノ下ニ組織サレマシタガ、木戸侯モ私モ近衛公ノ此ノ計畫ニハ全然關與セズ、成立ノ直前ニ之ヲ知ツタニ過ギマセン。

何人ノ獻策ヲ近衛公ガ容レラレタモノデ、又近衛公ノ構想ガ如何ナルモノデアツタカ、木戸侯モ私モ全然關與知ラヌノデアリマス。之ハ前述ノ吾々ノ考ヘニヨツタモノデハアリマセン。昭和十五年五月二十六日ノ會話ノ發展シタモノデモアリマセン。

十三、近衛公ハ木戸侯ノ現實的ナ智恵ヲ借りテ自分ノ理想ヲ實現ス



ルコトニ努メラレタコトガ度々アリマシタ。一近衛公ハ理想家ダ  
カラ公ノ御守リ役ハ中々骨ガ折レルトハ私ガ屢々木戸侯カラ聞  
カサレタ言葉デアリマス。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）一月三十日 於

供述者

東京都杉並區關根町七一  
有馬頼事

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證  
明シマス

同日

於同所

立會人 穂 積 重

蔵 威



良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ  
ルコトヲ誓フ

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